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|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
| 10/036,902 | 12/21/2001 | Lisa Baker | PGI6044P0291US | 5142 |
| 32116 7 | 590 02/13/2003 | | | |
| WOOD, PHILLIPS, KATZ, CLARK & MORTIMER 500 W. MADISON STREET SUITE 3800 | | | EXAMINER | |
| | | | STEPHENS, JA | STEPHENS, JACQUELINE F |
| CHICAGO, IL | 60661 | ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER | | |
| | | 3761 | | |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | Application No. | Applicant(s) | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Office Action Summary | | Application No. | BAKER, LISA | | | |
| | | Examiner | Art Unit | | | |
| | | Jacqueline F Stephens | 3761 | | | |
| | The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address | | | | | |
| Period for | | | | | | |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status | | | | | | |
| 1) | Responsive to communication(s) filed on | . • | | | | |
| 2a)□ | • | is action is non-final. | | | | |
| 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. | | | | | | |
| Disposition of Claims | | | | | | |
| | Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application. | | | | | |
| 4 | 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw | wn from consideration. | | | | |
| 5) | 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. | | | | | |
| • | S)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-8</u> is/are rejected. | | | | | |
| · | Claim(s) is/are objected to. | | | | | |
| · — | Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o | r election requirement. | | | | |
| Application Papers | | | | | | |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action. | | | | | | |
| 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. | | | | | | |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120 | | | | | | |
| 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). | | | | | | |
| a) | | | | | | |
| , | 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. | | | | | |
| • | 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No | | | | | |
| 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). | | | | | | |
| * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. | | | | | | |
| 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application). | | | | | | |
| a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received. 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121. | | | | | | |
| Attachment(s) | | | | | | |
| 2) Notic | e of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3 | 5) Notice of Informa | ry (PTO-413) Paper No(s) I Patent Application (PTO-152) | | | |

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DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Omum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-11 of copending Application No. 10036840. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the present application is claiming an odor control composition in a disposable hygiene product. It is old and well known in the art that disposable hygiene products can include diapers, sanitary napkins, training pants, pull-on garments, and incontinence garments.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- 4. Claims 1-4, and 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Nakamura WO 99/38541.

As to claim 1, Nakamura discloses a composition for controlling odor produced by human waste retained in a disposable hygiene product (page 1, line 34 through page 2, line 15), comprising an hydroxydiphenyl ether in a modified acidic carrier.

Nakamura discloses aliphatic acid comprises the hydrogel-forming absorbent polymer carrier (page 8, lines 18-26), and the odor control agent is hydroxydiphenyl ether,

As to claim 2, Nakamura discloses the hydroxydiphenyl ether is a trichlorodiphenyl ether (page 14, lines 28-34).

As to claims 3 and 4, Nakamura discloses the modified acidic carrier is an organic acid, such as aliphatic acid (page 6, lines 29-32, page 8, lines 18-26).

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As to claims 6 and 8, Nakamura discloses a method for controlling odor produced by human waste retained in a disposable sanitary product (page 1, line 34 through page 2, line 15), comprising the steps of; a) providing a base substrate material, b) providing a odor control compound, c) the odor control compound comprising an admixture of a hydroxydiphenyl ether and a modified acid carrier, d) applying the odor control compound topically to the base substrate material, e) subsequently forming the treated base substrate material into a component material for a disposable sanitary product (page 6, lines 29-32; page 8, lines 18-26; page 14, lines 28-34; page 18, lines 1-18; page 20, lines 7-20, and Figure 1).

As to claim 7, Nakamura discloses the base material is selected from the group consisting of nonwoven fabrics, woven fabrics, polymeric films, and the combinations thereof (page 22, lines 3-17).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakamura in view of Beall et al. USPN 6287634. Nakamura discloses the present invention substantially as claimed. However, Nakamura does not disclose the aliphatic acid is a hexanedioic acid. Beall discloses the use of hexanedioic acid in a topical

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treatment compound (col. 12, lines 20-21 and col. 22, lines 53 through col. 23, line 16).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate hexanedioic acid in the invention of Nakamura as

taught in Beall. Doing so would provide a compound that can be combined with a

topically- active compound and homogeneously dispersed as an insoluble, particulate

material in order to deliver a topical treatment, to be delivered to the skin, which Beall

teaches is desired (col. 22, lines 53-67).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jacqueline F Stephens whose telephone number is

(703) 308-8320. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (703)308-1957. The fax phone numbers for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-3590 for

regular communications and (703) 306-4520 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-

0858.

Jacqueline F Stephens

Examiner

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WEILUN LO

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINE

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700

January 31, 2003

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